Washington, Feb. 7, 1856.
Enteresting Debate in the Senate—Can Bither House of Congress Originate Money Bills?—Blection of House Printer—Nicaraguan Minister and President Pierce, dc., dc.

debate sprung up in the Senate to-day of an exceedgly Interesting character, tovolving the constitution-ity of originating appropriation bills in that branch of a sational Legislature. It will be remembered that some weeks since the Committee on Finance was instructed, in view of the protracted disorganization in the House ed, he view of the protracted disorganization in the House of Representatives, to inquire into the expediency and propriety of hefuging in bills making appropriations for the support of the government. This committee reported in favor of the proposition, and upon the report the discussion from to-day. Constors Seward and Summor opposed the report, as not only an innovation upon a time housered custom—such a thing never having occurred since the organization of the government—but it would be a dangerous meddling with the checks and balances upon which the permanency of our matituitions rested. The proposition that the large and small States should be equally represented on the floor of the Secate first oriequally represented on the floor of the Seaste first ori-ginated with Dr. Franklin but before its adoption the on was demanded by the larger Slates that all money bills should originate in the popular branch, and hence the first clause of the seventh section of the first article of the constitution wideh provides:-

All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of the research or the research or the research of the research or the research of Under the prouder threeology of this clause, "bills

for raising revenue," Mr. Toumbs contended that it was no prohibition to originate "ails of appropriation." and this was the view taken by the committee. It is the fifth time in the history of our government that such an attent the hastery of our government that such an attent the haster make, and it has become the commitment is et the land for all "money bills," the term used in the "debates on the constitution." To originate in the lower flours, and a different potter, now might unhings some of those sites "checks and be ance." which the framers of the constitution has red a; faithfully to establish. No one item in the constitution was more seriously or anxiously considered than this and it should be some very point reason which evold induce the Senate of the United States to change he time honored policy which has worked so well up to this time.

I notice that since the commencement of the debate on Central America; that the British agains are very constant attendants upon the sensions of the Senate, and exhibit an absorpting interest in all that transpires on the subject.

Tou give the property of printer for the House has been real.

stant attendants upon the sessions of the Senate, and exhirt sin absorbing interest in all that transpires on the
subject.

The election of printer for the House has been postponed until Mordey, which argues hadly for the democentre mainer—Mr. Wendell. It is very clear that bargain and arrangement is the order of the fay; and I regard the chances of Mesers. Foilett Fernham and Butier,
as decidedly the best. Hetween this and Monday, however it is possible the whole programme may be changed,
as the Northwest are disatisfier, and consider themserves as cheated in the daribution of favors. They
claim the printer untranspelled with anti-republicanism
and satisfiers edition, and some arrangement may be effected before Monday to secure their object.

Col. Farker H. French and his estimable lady are at the
Nati hal. The Celtuel had a long interview with President Pierce a few days since, and was treated in a manner becoming his disais tation. He speaks in the highest terms of the majors in which he was received by the
President, and expresses his appreciation of it. Although
the government here will persist in its present policy towards. Niceregus, Col. F. is assured that in due time he
will himself astrowiedge the wise on of the course the
fresident has felt himself called on to pursue. The kinddest personal relations how exist between all parties, and
in due season the political relation will be the same. E.

Washington, Feb. 5, 1856.

Close of the Carminal—Reception at Secretary Davis'—Dis-tinguished Party at Hon. Mr. Pennington's—The Grand Dress Ball at Willard's—Description of the File, de.

The carnival in this city closed yesterday with un-usual brilliancy and gainty, and it has been generally remarked that a greater number of beautiful and lovely women have appeared in Washington this winter than for years before.

The reception last right at the manelon of the Secre-

tary at War was elegantly attended, and Mrs. Davis, the history never appeared to better advantage, celebrated as she is for being one of the most superior women in the

nangton's, and there were a number of entertainments throughout the city.
The grand assual ball at Willard's Hotel was, as usual.

the great attraction of the night; and all the beauty, after attending other places, gra maily centred at this tabercacts of joyoun festivity. The appointments made by the Mesers. Willard on this occasion were superior, and far exceeded any former effort. The ball room was beautifully decorated with flags, and the floor ornamentd by different figures, drawn in chalk colors of blue and white. By 11 o'clock the ball room presented a scene of plender and beauty rarely ever witnessed. It was dan zing and bewildering in the extreme, and the assemblage was composed of the most distinguished ladies of this and other cities in the Union. A superb band of music was n attendance, and not a single incident occurred of the most triking nature, tending to mar the gorgeousness of the ecoasion. There was not a lady present but could be aid to be beautiful, and the galaxy of loveliness and bright eyes that througed the arena I never saw equalled. The dresses and toller of the ladies were most saperb, and certainly were not equalied by the dazzling Among these who graced the ball room with their

presence was the queenly lady of Senator Weiler, of California, dressed in a resgnificent black brockded silk, head dress of flowers, and dismond ornaments.

head dress of flowers, and dismond ornaments.

The accomplished lady or senstor Criterien.

The accomplished lady or senstor Criterien.

The beautiful dark eye. Miss Michlin, of Washington, in red slik and black illustra, exquisitely breased.

Hon. Mrs. S. P. Havens, of New York, and her fascinating daughter, Miss Minute. The former in waite slik, with head dress of flowers, we latter in a rich black and yellow brounds, trimmed with lace, pearl ornaments.

The estimable Mrs. George Patien, with her two lovely and accomplished daughters. Mrs. P. was dressed in a rich white asim, trimmed with black lace, and a ceiffure of gold and feethers. Miss Parker was most sweetly dressed with illusion over white slik, trimmed with pink and flowers, hair dressed with p arks and pear necklace.

Miss Georgie P., in salmon colored brocade trimmed with black, elegant coiliure of nowers, and diamond cross and possils.

petris.

Mrs. Clem. Bill, white satin, with bine water figured flounce; head dress of roces and diamonds.

The beautiful Mrs. Webs, daugnter-in-isw of Col. J. W. Webs, attracted universal attention. She was splendidly dressed in a white moire anaque, trimmed with white lace; large cross of diamonds, and white and red flowing head dress.

hand dross.

The protty Miss Clagact, one of the belles of Washington, was beautifully dressed in yellow and black, with a bewitching configure of finwers.

Hon. Mrs. Warren, of Boston, was elegantly attired in white watered silv; plain coffigure. The distinguished Mrs. Ann Sephens were a white silk, trimmed with plak, pharf ornaments.

Mrs. Waddell, of Fi'th avenue, New York, was much admired, dressed in white moire antique, plain coffure, and diamonds.

Mrs. Witner, of New York, blue, att.

Mrs. Whitney, of New York, blue silk, plain and sim-

ple.

Mrs. Montgomery Blair was very attractive.

Mrs. Cone, daughter of Secretary Gathris, and his misse, Mrs. Pope the greatest favorites in Washington, were greatly admired, and reserved distinguished attention.

The beautiful and gifted his: Mary Tyler, of Kentucky, also a nicce of Mr. Outhie, wors illusion over white silk, touched with pinz, very plain and elegant. Miss T. re-ceived marked attention from the most gallant gentlemen

Ceiver market systematic in the shoom.

Mrs. Revercy Johnson and her two daughters were surrounded by distinguished statesmen and Senators.

Mice Woodcury daughter of he late Judge Woodbury,

of Masrachusetts a lainguished belief Washington,
were as inscinning as usual, and appeared to great advan-

of Marachusetts a la inguished be le of Washington, was as lacounating as usual, and appeared to great advantage.

Lies Riggs, of Washington, was also greatly admired. The tale field and accomplished Miss Belle Cass was dressed to black citk, trimmed with lace, organt and stately, with orraments of datard diamonds. The beautiful brunette Miss Recouver, of Washington, was most tastefully dressed —a black brocade, with white fulle, very elegant.

Miss Beals, of Washington, a lovely blonds, in white, touched with pick; much admired.

The elegant Miss Compbell, of New York, daughter of Judge Campbell, or the Superior Court, sweetly attired in black and yellow silk, alternating; a great favorite.

The accomplished and wity Miss Ellon Keene, of Philadelphis, was superbly dressed, with tulle flounces over white silk, coffure of pearle, and diamond ornaments.

Miss Allen, of Washington, was among the most love y and fascinating; white silk, bine tulle scarf. While leaving on the arm of the galant and envied Mr. John Stollivan, she held a perfect levice of galants around he. Miss Ebbert, of New York, very beautiful, dressed in rich pink brocade silk, with diamonds.

Miss Bays, of Alabams, very protty; white, trimmed with resea.

Miss Bowden, of Maryland, very attractive; adorned

Mise Bays, of Alabama, very prestry; white, trimmed with rease.

Mise Sobwden, of Maryland, very attractive; adorned in his sick, touched with white.

The levely Mrs. Mitchell of thiradelphis, in black velocity sith just justified arrangements.

The obarming Mrs. Major Litchay, a descendant of the nuthoreased the song of "Andle Robin Gray," was asweetly dressed in white, decorated with natural flowers.

Mrs. Newins, of Philadelphia, dressed in blue silk, crape flounces, and cape of ermine.

The accomplished and amiable Mrs. Judge Glichrist was generally admired.

Mrs. Charles A. King, wie of the Fresident of Columbia College, and his daughter; Mrs. Gracie, of New York; Mrs. Wood, of Fortsand, Me., Mrs. Hope, of Bairlimore; Mrs. Secator Foster; Mrs. Secator Trambull, of Illichis, Hen. Mrs. Stranshan, of Brooklyn; Hon. Mrs. Reckers, Hon. Mrs. Stranshan, of Brooklyn; Hon. Mrs. Reckers, Hon. Mrs. Chard, of Conn.; Hon. Mrs. Warrun, of Boston; Mrs. Camade, of Philaderphia, were among the most conspicuous of the gay throng.

derplia, were among the most components of the gay therong.

Among the distinguished gentlemen present were Gen. Sam Houston Hoo. Mr. Banks, Speaker of the Heuse, Leut Lowell, U.S. N., of the Arc.io Expedition; Secretary Guthrie, Sidney Webster, Esq.; Mr. Hoover, Marshal of the District; Senator Toucey; S. W. Gillet, Lar, of the New York bar; J. M. Sewell, Kon., of Balti-more; Mejor Caperton, of California; Major Lindsay, to the matter General; Senator Jones, of Iowa; Jadge El brist, of the Court of Claims; Hoo. Reverdy John-ic, Co. & G. Keti, Jr.; Senator Tramball; Hon. S. P.

Haven, Hon. Mr. Brooks, of S.C., and Hon. Guy R. Pelton, of New York.

The supper table, magnificently orna mented, attracted general admiration. It is sufficient to say a more sumptuous repast has rarely been laid. The bill of are was printed on white satin. Too much credit cannot be given to the Messrs. Williams for the perfection of all their appointments in every particular.

The dancing was kept up till the small hours of the morning, and the guests departed reductantly, having enjoyed to the full the most brilliant and splentified of the reason. It is only to be regretted that the description is so imperfect, and that justice could not be done to the subject.

TOLEDO, Jan. 5, 1856.

The Weather in Spain-Prospects of the Wheat Crops-Legislative Progress-Mutiny of the Guard at the Cortes-Its Causes and Termi-

nation, &c., &c.
That the rain that has fallen day after day and night after night, in almost unfailing succession for the last three months, over the greater part of Spain, is difficult to believe. The roads are everywhere broken up, and the time employed in making a journey by land is two and three times longer than was known ere this, even before the introduction of the coach and ten. At this moment it pours in a manner that would be heavy war to Titans, much more to the poor pigmies that lurch about on the highways, with no better shield and breastplate to defeud them than the umbrella and capote. Notwithstanding all this, the news to the latest moment from the grain growing regions, is most flattering to the Iberian husbandman. The rains of autumn prepared the earth for seed, and the snows that have since fallen copiously on the mountains, promise a favorable spring for wheat, and abundant water for irrigation in the accustomed heats of summer. The planters look, in the redundance of the coming harvest and the advanced price of bread, to make amends for the less favorable circumstances that attended their labors in previous years. Their eyes are cast to the East; and still, like their ancestors, they lay up their

wisdom and their wit in refrances:—

Que Dies nos de augs y sol
Y guerra en Sebastopol.

Spain, stumbling and recovering, still keeps on.

Her Cortes, still in session, is stepping over the remains of imperial and ecclesiastical laws. With chanical and commercial branches of industry steadily extends. She has great resources, not only in the earth and beneath it, but in her seas, and even in her preserving climate.

A proposition has been started to recognise mar-

riage in the new constitution as a civil contract, to be celebrated by the priest, and to be declared a sacrament at the will of the parties-indulgences for marriage, within the rules practised by the church, to be allowed in the kingdom, on the payment of

to be allowed in the kingdom, on the payment of reduced rates to the government, instead of the high fees at present paid therefor at Rome.

In the afternoon of the 7th an unexpected outbreak took place among the detailed guard about the Cortes, arising from the aodion of that body on a petition sent forward by the citizens of Zaragoza, and had been pronounced there to be indecorous, and a reflection upon the Assembly. The subject and aim of it were the reduction of the expenses of government, and the duties at the customs, to meet only these necessary costs. This was addressed as the voice of the country, of seventeen millions of Spaniards, and in comformity with the programa of Mauzanares.

Among the orators defending the cause of the progresistas. Figuras perhaps stood the most promi-

gresistas. Figueras perhaps stood the most prominent. He bid his colleagues stand by their principles and said that nothing but firmness in them wa ples, and said that nothing but firmness in them was necessary to bring about political reaction. He regretted that the liberty of the press no longer existed, as the new crime of contempt had been discovered, nor a well organized militia, nor the preponderance of the civil power, nor the right of the people to come together, nor of association. Of all these, the births of the revolution in June, not one survived. He bid the Assembly look at their paths by the light of that representation from Zaragoza, and not deem it a delusive beacon; that there was no haven of the course that indicated. At the close of the debate he offered, as a resolution, that the signers of the petition deserved well of the Cortex but sentiments opposed to them were concurred in—167 votes to 50.

but sentiments opposed to them were concurred in—
167 votes to 50.

Some guns were fired among the guard, and the cries of macra and vira went up alternately. The Deputies of all parties denounced the insurrection; some offered their services to the authorities, while others ran to take charge of their respective commands in the national militia. Espartero presented himself, and assored the Cortes that he would suppress the insurrection at once, or cease to live. None appeared anywhere to support the cry of Zaragoza and the people, but on the contrary the attempt at insurrection in the soldiery was on no side countenanced; and at six o clock the General announced that all was quiet; that the guard had been relieved, and the disturbers of the public tranquility, whose cry had been Zaragoza and the republic, by the common desire of the Cortes and the government, were about to be severely punished.

The next day a proposition was submitted, the first purpose of which was lost, 127 to 3s votes; and shortly after some commonion was heard outside of the walls, produced by the action of the Cortes on the day before.

MARBID, Jan. 10, 1856.

Spanish Laws of Public Health-Interesting to Masters of

Vestels. I send you enclosed a translation of the principal articles of the new law of health, or quarantine, sanctioned by the Queen on the 28th of November last, and of which I sprke to you in a recent letter. I select, of course, those provisions which appear to me most interesting to our trade. After various chapters and articles establish ing the sanitary authorities and employes, and also prowicing for two classes of quarantine—viz: that requiring admittance to a foul lacerette and that of observation—afterwards follow the articles contained in the enclosed

EAW OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

CHAPTER VIII.

Of Quarantines.

Article 29. Quarantines are civided into rigorous and those of observation. The rigorous carries with it the disembarkation and funigation of the merchandise enumerated in Article 41, and the funigation will take place in any of the ports in which there is a lazaretto of that nature without the disembarkation of the cargo being necessary.

Art. 30. Every vessel proceeding from foreign parts with a clean bill of heath, cer lifed by the Spanish Consular Agent, with gord bygienic conditions, and without any suspicious casualties on the voyage, will be admitted immediately to free pratique, without other coremony than the visit and examination, unless official information shall have been received that at the point or port from whence the vessel proceeds some contagious disease had developed itself.

Art. 32. The clean bill of health from the ports of the West Indies and Guif of Mexico and Lagonyra and Costa Rica, when vessels shall have sailed from themee between the lat of May and the 30th of September, will suffer in our ports a quarantine of seven days for personand vesses. To the former, time will be counted from their entrance in the lazareto, and to the latter from the termination of discharge of cargo. In spite of the clean bill of health, those vessels whom may induce suppleir of the treatment of a foul only of health, as a measure of precaution.

Art. 23. The foul bill of health of the plague of the

on account of their bad hygienic state may be surjoisted to the treatment of a foul citi of heasth, as a measure of precaution.

Art. 23. The foul bill of health of the plague of the Levant will be subjected to a rigorous quarantine of fifteen days.

Art. 24. The foul bill of health of the yellow fever, without casualty on board during the voyage, will suffer a rigorous quarantine of ten days, and of fifteen when there have been casualties.

Art. 25. A foul bill of health of Asiatic cholera will suffer a quarantine of ten days if there has been any canualty on board, and of five days if the royage has been prosperous.

Art. 25. Vessels proceeding from countries near to or notoriously compromitted with others which are suffering from yellow fever or the Asiatic cholera, and vessels from places where the terms of quarantine are less than those fixed by this law, will suffer observation of three days, being subjected to bygienic measures.

Art. 37. The quarantine which may be performed in any intermediate port between that of departure and that of destination, will be deducted from the quarantine provided in Spain, for the respective bills of health, whenever the same shall be duly certified.

Art. 38. The directors of health, in accord with the boards of bealth, may adopt quarantine measures against typhus, malignant smallpox, dysentery, and whatsoever other ciseases may be imported; but these exceptional measures will be applicable only to inferred vessels, and in no case to the country from whence they proceed. No annitary measures shall evergreach the extent of dismissing a vessel without affording her proper sid.

Art. 39. Days of quarantine will be understood to be twenty-four hours; and as it may happen that in some rescels in quarantine, that foughties cases of contagious diseases should present themselves, the term of quarantine will begin to run always from the day on which all suspicion ceases.

Art. 40. Vessels proceeding from ports which have sufficient from the plague, yellow sever or cholera, will b

CHAPTER IX.

Of Printection.

Art. 41. In case of a Coul bill of health, and even with a clean bill, if the vessel does not show good bygionic conditions the following merchandics will be clean back-

ed and disinfected in the lamnetto, or in places convenient for the purpose, viz:—Clothes in use and the laggage of the crew and passengers, hides with hair on and packed hides, fur skins, feathers and the hair of animals, wood, silk som cotton, ray, paper and live animals.

Art. 42 Animal or vegetable substances in a state of putrefaction will not be admitted to the lamnettos; whenever they are found in this condition they will be burned or thrown into the sea. Official and private correspondence will be admitted immediately upon the necessary precautions.

Art. 43. Those parts of the cargo not mentioned in the foregoing articles will be ventilated by opening the hatches and placing in them the necessary wind sails.

Art. 44. Is the same form as presented in the foregoing article will be ventilated cotton, flax and hemp whenever there has been no casualty during the voyage; but in the contrary case; it will be discharged in the lasaretto and properly disinfected.

Art. 45. In all the cases mentioned in the second part of article 42 and in the two following the ventilated versal will be afterwards fumigated and subjected to such other hygienic measures as her state may demand, according to the judgment of the director of health of the port.

Art. 46. In me case will the articles or merchandise of

orting to the jugaces.

Art. 46. In me case will the articles or merchandise of the cargo of the vessel in quarantine be admitted to free pratique and circulation whilst the quarantine shall not have to minated, with the exception of metals and other minerals, substances which may be admitted, after forty-eight hour' ventilation, on deck. Coin will be received immediately after the proper precautions.

CHAPTER X.

immediately after the proper precautions.

CHAPTER X.

Art. 47. No other health dues will be exacted in future than these catablished in the teniff annexed to this law.

Art. 48. Foreign wessels will pay the same health dues as Spanish ones.

Art. 51. The alterations which shall be made in the health tariff shall not take effect until six months shall have elapsed from their publication, and satisfaction given to the maritime Powers.

TARIFF OF HEALTH DUES

Which will be exacted in the ports and largesttos of

Entrance Dues:

Coasting vessels of over twenty tons burthen will pay for every round vogage & of a real per ton. Vessels proceeding from the ports of the Medi erranean and other ports of Europe, including the coast of Africa, up to the latitude of the Canary Islands, will pay each round voyage & real per ton (2% cents.) vessels proceeding from other parts shall pay each voyage one real (5 cents) per ton.

other parts shall pay each voyage one real (5 cents) per ton.

Quarantine Duties.

Vestels of all classes will pay \( \frac{1}{2} \) real per ton each day of quarantine, whether in the four lararetics or in observations.

Lararetle Ducs.

Every individual will pay a fee for being in the langette 4 reals (20 cents) per diem. Articles which must be distincted will pay for the same as follows, \( \psi \) iz:—The clothing and baggage of each individual of the crew, 5 reals (26 cents.) The clothing and baggage of each passenger 10 reals (50 cents.) Hilles or skins of catric, 6 reals (30 cents) per hundred. Fine fure 6 reals (30 cents) per hundred. Fine fure 6 reals (30 cents) per hundred. Scales (10 cents) per hundred. Feathers, hart, long and short, wood, rags, cotton, fiex and hemp, 1 real (5 cents) per hundred weight. Large living animals, horses, mules, 8 reals (40 cents) each. Small animals, 4 reals (20 cents) each. cents) each.

Bills of health will be issued and cer'ified gratis.

Bills of health will be issued and cer ified gratis.

Notices.

Vessels in quarantine will pay, apart from the foregoing, the expenses occasioned by the discharge of merchandise, it being placed under covers and sheds, and its disinfection. They will also pay the expenses occasioned by the application of the hygients measures practises before the departure or the admittance of vessels according to the provisions of the rules, and which the condition of the vessels exacts.

For these operations all possible facilities will be given to the vessels, no expense being made will hout the knowledge or intervention of the capitain, master or consignee, her one who perform quarantine in the largerties will pay their own expenses, seeing that the four resis (20 cents) per diem is no more than a duty for their residence.

The Pentientlary Hospital and the Reform it Requires.
In Wednesday's HERALD the following appeared under

In Wednesday's Herall the following appeared under our new head in the summary we gave of the meeting of the Beard of Ten Governors:—

There are \$88 patients in the Pentientiary hospital, of whem \$32—over two-thirden the from the Workhouse, and only \$88 from the Alms-Gine. This either shows a very poor state of hea th among the inmates of the Workhouse, or a great amount of requery, which is mars their, as they can thereby escape herd work and secure contourable highings in the anspiral.

In saying this we would not be understood as reflecting on the Lententiary heatiful or its medical head Dr.

ing on the l'enitentiary hospital or its medical head Dr. Sarger. The truth of the matter seems to be this. The greater portion of these 232 patients were self cominsignater perton of these 202 patients were self committed ones, and for the express purpose of receiving medical aid from the Penitentiary Hospital, in charge of Dr. Sarger. This process of self commitment was commented on, some months since, in the Heraup, and some of its had features abown. Here is one of them. A poor diseased creature applies to one of the Police

Now, the great portion of these 232, whether self committed or not, should never have been sent to the Work. house. They should have been sent direct to the Penitententiary hospital, there to remain until cured, and the the other institutions should not have been troubled with them in any shape or form.

There is a serwe loose in this matter of police magistrates committing persons to Blackwell's Island, be muse they are sick, and giving them from one to six months' time there. Wha do they know about venereal disease or sickness of any kind, and how do they know whether it will take one week or forty months to relieve one of the e sick creatures? The whole power of committing sick persons to the hospitals on Blackwell's Island should be taken from the police magistrates and given to the Ten Governore, and the latter body should be governed in their commitments by the counsel of a well selected, shrewd physician, who should have an office in the Rotunds, and should report in writing to the Board, on all applications for a smission to the Blackwell's Island hospital. And utrihermore, this hospital to which these configers are sent, should be separate and distinct from all other institutions on the feland. And again the patients should be committed by the Governors to remain until cured, or released by ceath.

It needs no argument to convince mon of sense that this is the course to a purpose of a spital, by the unwise and arbitrary laws governing the admissions thereto.

The lolice Committee appointed by the last legislature, with Mr. Stuyvessant at its head, would do well to look into this matter, and relieve the police magistrates of this medical duty. The Board of Ten Governors would be doing themelyes no discredit by assisting in this necessary alteration. After the law, It is behind the age.

As for the Alma House, that is a pauper institution, and only those suffering from venereal diseases are transferred to the persuant and control to the peritential y hospital.

Execution in Louisville.

Execution in Louisville.

The sentence of the law, says the Louisville Journal, of the 2d inst., was executed between eleven and twalve o'clock yesterday, on Geo. Bennett. Early in the moraing a large crowd gathered around the jail. A number of industrial persons went to the jail to see him, to all of the new protested his innocence of the murder of Mulber. He was conveyed in a close carriage to the place of recution. Rev. Mr. Adams, who has been his principal strined adviser, delivered a fervent prayer on the scafola, and the culprit again profested his innocence of the morder of Mulber. Sheriff Megowan performed the execution. Beanett died in full faith of an immortal future. He tung about severien minutes, when his body was taken down. His neck was brosen. The following, written by Bennett, has been handed us by Mr. Adams:—

I im in hopes that the people of Louisville, and the world, will find at some day that I am innocent of the murder of Thomas Mullen. I thank God I am innocent of his death. My real name is not Bennett, but George Huffner. I was born in Germany and brought to this country by my parents, when very small, and they settled in Misrouri. My father died first, and I cannot remember my mother's appearance; yet I have some recollection of her death. I have one sister and two brothers. My sister is the oldest and I am next to her. I torgive all my exemise, and am sorry for all my crimes I think if I had had the influence of a mother's love I would not have been here. I hope that any whom I have harmed to lorgive me.

FALL OF A BUILDING IN LOUISVILLE—SEVERAL

would not have been here. I hope that any whom I have harmed to lorgive me.

GEORGE HUFFNER.

FALL OF A BUILDING IN LOUISVILLE—SEVERAL PRESONS KHLED AND WOUNDER—GREAT LOSS OF PROPERTY.—About nine o'clock yesterday morning, the citizent residing rear Main and sixth atreets were alarmed by a level and terrible crash, and a dense volume of dust which followed it. Thousands runbed at once to the place of catastrophe, which proved to be the Louisvill Hotel. The front part of the hotel and the two old wing in its rear are now undergoing extensive repair, and armotoccupied. It was the intention of the Hitel Companion be floors so as to make them correspond with those in the front part of the building. A large number of men were at work on the building. In there were culy a few in the east wing which fell. One man named John Ryan was got out a twe from the runs, but he is very badly hurt. He was partially protected by a ratter. Shortly afterwards the il cleas body of a man named John Carigan or Crafg was found. Carigan was an rishman and had no family. A little girl and boy who were builed under the ruins. They were got out allve, but the boy, who was an Italian, subsequently died at the rotel. He was an orphan, and lived with an Italian on Grean street. The girl was conveyed to her home. Her one me is Anne Hearn. She is about eleven years old, and the daugh er of a poor Irish widow woman who resides on Water treet, second door below Seventh. Her arm is broken in several places, and it is feared that sae has caustained other serious injuries. A portion of the walls fall on the back cart of the new store of Wheat, Wysle & Wheat, demolushing the root and upper story, and askle from the great damage to the building goods were injured to the smount of \$4,000.—Louisville Journal, \$50.2.

The Staton Island Perry.

REFORT OF THE COMMITTEE—INSECURITY OF THE BOATS—FRESFECT OF AN AWPUL DISABLES—INJURY TO THE ISLAND AND THE CITY.

The sommittee to whom was referred the matter of the Staten Island ferry, as to its safety and condition, report

as follows:—
The committee engaged the services of competent me to examine the steamboats—the Sylph, the Hunchback, the Huguenot, and the Staten Islander—now plying al-

the Huguenot, and the Staten Islander—now plying alternately on the ferry in question.

Mr. James M. Low, one of the gentlemen thus engaged,
and on whose intelligence and experience the committee
rely, has given them, in the form of a report elaborately
and carefully prepared, the result of his investigation.

He finds the four boats in question improperly constructed for ferry purposes, and unsafe. A copy of his
report is nanexed hereto.

The four boats in question are not constructed on the

plan adopted by Mr. Low, and which a regard for the public safety would seem to require.

The committee feel great reluctance is creating an

The committee feel great reluctance is creating an-alarm of this nature in the public mind, as injurious to the interests of the island; but a sense of public duty calls upon them to lay open the result of their investi-gations.

The boats so employed upon the ferry are not only un-safe, but the committee find that no precautionary means have been furnished by the propristors of the ferry for the escape or protection of passengers in case of accident, to which the best regulated ferry may be some-times exposed.

nears have been farmished by the proprietors of the ferry for the scape or protection of passengers in case of accident, to which the best regulated ferry may be sometimes exposed.

The laws of the United States, which are very stringent and exacting, make provisions to guari against accidents occurring on board of steamboats; and, among other things, require that they should be provided with suitable smail boats for the protection of passengers; but ferry boats are exempt from the operation of these laws. A sufficient protection, it is supposed, will be given by the authorities granting the ferry liceuse, to regulate the ferries as public convenience and safety may require. But, in the case of the Staten Island ferry, the proprietors of, the boats now plying between Staten Island and the city of New York have no liceuse from the city authorities; and the consequence is that the travelling occumunity between these points is unprotected, either by the laws of the United States, or by the terms and conditions upon which ferry liceuses or leases are usually granted.

The committee also report that the accommodations at the isnoifings on both sides of the ferry are most inadequate and unsuitable. They are so small and badly provided that a large majority of the passengers, including women and children, are oftentimes left exposed, without any sheller whatever, to the inclemencies of the seasen. A comparison between the accommodations provided by the proprietors of the Staten Island ferry, on the city side, with these turnished by the South Ferry Company, on the same side, and which his committee can make. There is another matter connected with the forty is question which this committee find it their duty to report upon.

It is accretained that there are about 200,000 individuals who transact business in the city of New York, there exists no reason, in the opinion of the committee has promoted to the remain of the ferry in and the city of New York, there exists in the same accommodation and the reportion of the ferr

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR.

New York, Feb. 5, 1856. N. D. Ellingwood, Esq., Chairman of the Committee for investigating the Staten Island Ferry Boats:--By the request of T. B. Satisrihwaite, Esq., I alled on board the Staten Island ferry boats, to examinbeir cordition, also their capability of performing the

ervices for which they are required.

I was received very politely by the officers of the company, and shown through the boats. I examined four of

them, and report as follows, viz.:—

Sylph—I found to be about twelve years old, fair built and good materials, shows considerable hard service, has had frequent repairs, and is now in fair order and good running condition for a summer boat; but her construction is not suitable for the winter season and exposure to ice in cur rivers. Her frame is very light, and lightly faifned dimbers for nour and small at the tors and

running concition for a summer boat; but her construction is not suitable for the winter season and exposure to
ice in cur rivers. Her frame is very light, and lightly
fastened, timbers far apart and small at the tops, and
particularly around the bows, where she has to receive
the greatest resistance from the ice. She was constructed, I presume, for speed more than strength; therefore
made as light as possible.

Hunchbeak—Built in 1852; is the best boat; fair built
and materials good, as far as can be seen; is in good
order, and is a good summer boat; has a light frame, and
rather light deck frame for so much top weight; her
construction is not suitable for a winter boat in the ice;
there are not timbers enough (too lar apart) to reseive
the great pressure of the ice, in the tide's way, the ends
are not filled in solid, as all boats should be built intended for ferry purpeses.

Huguenot—is gotting old. I believe she was built in
1843; was lengthened about two years since, and had a
good overhaul; fund to be sound. She is in fair running
order as regards her hull, but the difficulty of old boats
is that they get iron sick, and it is hard to tell where it
is. She has been built similar to the others, with a light
frame, timbers fair apart, and deficient in strength for a
farry boat in the winter season. She would do very well
a few years longer for the summer season, but I do consider all brate should be filled in solid at the ends, for
winter or summer, for they frequently come in contact in
fregry weather; and in case of accident, at any lame, many
these would be exposed to danger, if only at a short distence from the shore.

Staten Islander—I found to be an old bact, sixteen
years old, but she may be called a goot boat for her age;
is in fair running order. She is differently constructed
from the shore.

Staten Islander—I found to be an old bact, sixteen
years old, but she may be called a goot boat for her age;
is in fair running order. She is differently constructed
from the fore.

Staten Islander—I

In this report of the above boats, I wish you to take into consideration that the opportunity to examine is not what I would wish, for many parts below I cannot see on account of water tanks, cubin and bulk heads. &c.; ror can I say if they are sound, unless the planking or ceiling be removed. Mr. J. Thompson, the superintendent of the ferry, says that he has found them sound when be has had them under require. But in the construction of the beats I cannot well be deceived. I could see enough to satisfy me that they were built more for speed than strength.

I wish to say a few words as regards my experience in ferry beat building, as well as many other kinds of ship building.

I wish to say a few words as regards my experience in ferry beat building, as well as many other kinds of ship building.

I have superintended the Union ferry beats—'hree for the Union Company, Brocklyn, and six for the Wilsamburg company—besides three steamships, many salling ships, brigs and, schooners—in all about thirty vesseis. In the construction of ferry boats for our rivers, I have always looked more to the strength than the speed; therefore the model must be considered to give them good bearings, and so flicient stability to stard upright in running and tear any load that may be put on their decks; to support the weight on them they must have a frame of sufficient strength, and well secured throughout. I have generally put in double frames twenty inches from centre to centre, and heavy wheel beams of pine, and the ends of the beats are all oak, and very securely put together, being able to stand any resistance that they may at any time meet with, without fojury to the boat. Also, the bows must be filled in solid, between the frames, thirly feet from the ends, with pine timber, and the joints must be well made; in case the planks are cut through with ice or any other hard substance, she would not fill with water for a long time.

If any inriher particulars in regard to ferry boat building are required, I should be most happy to furnish all the information that lays in my poser. I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JAMES W. LOW,
Inspector Commercial Mutual Insurance Company.

News by the Mails.

A bill has been reported to the Virginia House of Delegates, which provides that the legal rate of interest shall continue as at present, but any person by contract may take for the loan or forbearance of money, or other thing, a higher rate of interest not exceeding eight dollars upon one hundred dollars, and proportionably for a greater sum.

The Dickinson College difficulty has been settled.

Political Intelligence.

Both houses of the Legisvatere of Maryland agreed to go into an election for United States Senator on Thurs dpy, the 14th inst. Ex-Governor Pratt's term in the Senate expires on the 4th of March in 18t7, and as there is no session of the Legislature other than the presentone before that period, it is necessary that his successor be chosen at this session, which expires on the 10th March next.

United States Otrcuit Court. Before Hen. Judge Ingersoll.

FRE. 9.—The Grand Jury rendered true bills of indicment in the following cases:—

The United States vs. John Hunson, for an assault on Andrew Ritchie on board the ship Assyria, with a dan-

gerous weapon, to wit, a belaying pin.

The United States vs. William Wilson, for the same on

toard the same vessel. The same parties were jointly incloted for the same offence. THE MYSTERY ON BOARD THE SCHOONER EUDORA

The United States vs. George Wilson.—The prisoner in this case is the negro who scuttled the schooner Eudora Imogene when the captain and craw were lost and supposed to have been found dea't with, by scuttling the posed to have been foully dea't with, by scuttling the vessel, by having wilfully and corruptly made holes in her on Long Island Sound, on the 25d November last, by which the fuders imagene was sunk and destroyed.

The prisoner, whose appearance has not altered since his committal, was put forward to plead, but as it was a rave charge, and the question of jurisdiction might arise, his counsel. Hr. Harrison of Wastnester county, asked for time to lock into the indictment.

The District Attorney consented to the time being granted, as he did not propose to try Wisson this term.

The prisoner was then arraigned, and answered firmly, "I am not guilty, sir." His trial was then put off til the April term.

THE NICARAGUA FILIDUSTERS.

The bail of the several parties charged with filibusterng intent on Nicaragua was reduced from \$0,000 to \$1,500 each, with the exception of the bail of Major Hall and Mr. Creighton, which was placed at \$2,000 each.

PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY ON THE IMPE-RATIVE NECESSITY FOR A UNITED STATES PRISON FOR THIS DISTRICT.

The Grand Inquest respectfully represent to the Court

that among the matters incidental to the investigation of the offences brought to their notice, their attention has been drawn to the proper custody of persons charged with crime, and the condition of witnesses detained to await the action of the United States Courts. The power to commit witnesses as well as aspised per

with crime, and the condition of witnesses detained to await the action of the United States Courts.

The power to commit witnesses as well as aspined persons who cannot produre built is vested in the federal magistrates, and to some extent in the United States Councils abronal; and the ends of mubile justice require that this power should be tre-puently exercised. Persons so committed are in the numbral cust dy of the United States Marshal; but it is believed that he rarely exercises any actual control over them. There being no United States prison, he transfers them to the custody of some State or municipal officer, who is not responsible to him or to the United States Coarts. Thus in this district persons nominally in the custody of the Marshal of the district are committed to the Dabtra' prizon in Eddidge street, the City prison for crimicals in Centre street, or the hings county juil in Brooklyn. The keeper of these give their receipts to the Marshal, who themesforward has only this constructive control over those who are by flection of is wi in his proper custody. Under this system many abuses obtain: prisoners suppresed to be in close confinement are seen at large, write of habean corpus are sued out without natice to the Marshal, and escaper take place with impunity to all parties concerned.

Another gitevous wrong has forced itself upon the attention of the Grand liquest. It often occurs that persons justly accused are in a situation to obtain ball, and are thus able to recover their personal liberty; while there who are witnesses—comelimes the very personal spainet whem the wrong has been committed—being ualies to find bendemen, are detailed in custody. That great injustice is frequently done to friendless people thus conflicted for a long period in our city prisons pending judicial proceedings in the United States Courts, has been painfully brought to the notice of the Grand Inquest in moe than one instance darling their present sitting. A witness in a recent and the notice of the Grand Inquest in ap

no little of the disgrace which are the just lot of criminals.

In view of these considerations, the Grand Inquest present the present mode of detaiting accused persons and witnesses under commitment of the United States Courts as entirely defective in the one case, and productive of much grievous wrong in the other; and they suggest that a law providing for the special custody of persons for whom the United States Marsani is responsible, might and should be obtained from the present Congress. In a district so extensive and important as this a United States prison or house of detention would seem to be imperatively necessary.

Respectfully submitted.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Foreman.

Cuss. Davis, Secretary.

CHAS. DAVIS, Secretary.

Wm. Baulch, Isaac Detheridge, Jr., H. Rieherz, Wm. Beard, Joseph Leggett, Daniel M. Devoe, Gilbert C. Dean, DIAR. DAVIS, Secretary.

Eten B Crecker,
S. Baidwin,
Geo. B. Whitfield,
Real're F Camp,
Peter J. Nevins, Jr.,
John A Currier,
Wm. Wallace,
A F A. P. Arnold

## MARITIME INTELLIGENCE.

	ORCI MA	THE RESERVE OF THE RE
Leaves	Date.	Por
Plymouth	Jan. 11	New York
.I. verroo	.Jan. 23	Naw York
Liverpeol	Jan. 26	New York
.Liverpool	Feb. 2	Roston
Liverpool	Feb. 6	New York
	Neb. 9	New York
Hayre	Feb. 13	New York
.Bremen, Ac	Feb. 27	New York
FOR MUI	BOPR.	
New York	. Peb. 9	HAVES
. Poston	Feb. 13	Liverpool
.New York	Feb. 16	Liver pool
New York	Feb. 20	Liverpool
. New York	Feb. 23	Bremen
	Leaves Plymouth Liverpool Liverpool Liverpool Liverpool Havre Bremen, &c. POR EUI New York Poston New York New York	Leaves   Date

Star of the West Sow York. Peb 9. Pincia Areasa Risck Warrior. New York. Peb, 11. Hav. & N. Oriesau Tetrossee New York. Peb, 11. Porto Rice, & Quakar City. New York. Peb, 20. Havana & Mobile STEAMERS TO CALIFORNIA.

For Aspinwall—George Law 5th and 8: Louis 20th of each

FOR PUNTA ARENAS-Star of the West 9th and Northern Light 24th of each mouth. Isanii 24's of each moute.

STRAMERS TO AND PROM HAVANA.

Isanii From Charleston 19th and 4th, due at Havana 22d and 7th. From Eavana 10th and 25th; due at New York II h

IRABIL.—From Charleston 19th and 4th, due at Havana 22th and ith. From Havana 10th and 2th; due at riew York 17th and 1st.

Korfi Star.—From New York 2d, arriving at Havana 8th and New Orleans 18th. From New Orleans 28th, Havana 22th, due at New York 17th. arriving at Havana 25th and New Orleans 28th. From New Orleans 2th, Havana 8th and New Orleans 25th. From New Orleans 5th, Havana 8th, due at New York 13th.

Black Warkings.—From New York 13th. arriving at Havana 18th and New Orleans 18th. From New Orleans 25th, Havana 18th and New York 2th. From New Orleans 25th, due at New York 12th.

Quarkin Crit.—From New York 20th. arriving at Havana 18th and Mobile 2th. From Mobile 5th, Havana 8th, due at New York 12th.

Quarkings.—From Keyle 5th, arriving at Havana 3th Orleans 25th.

CAHAWRA-From New York 25th, arriving at Havana 36th and New Orleans M. From New Orleans 10th, Havana 13th. When the above dates fall on Sunday, the steamers will sail on Mon ay. They leave New Orleans as near S.A. M. as the will admit, and the isabel leaves Charleston and Havana at 10 A. M.

The Overland Mails TO INDIA AND CHINA. The following may be of value to those having correspondence with the east:— The mell leaves Southampton on the 4th and 20th of each month, and Arrives at Gibrailtes about the case of Gibrailtes about the case of China and C CAHAWA: From New York 25th, arriving at Havana 30th and New Origins M. From New Origina 10th, Havana 13th.

court, and
Arrives at Gibraltar about the 9th and 25th of same month.
Arrives at Matta about the 19th and 30th of same month.
Arrives at Alexandria about the 18th of same and 4th of tol-

Arrives at Alexandria about the 19th of same and 42 of tolowing month.

Leaves bure about the 20 h or 21st of same and 5th or 5th of

18th of 61st or 18th of 18th of 18th of same and 10th or

18th of 61swing month.

1 saves 4den about the 26th or 27th of same and 10th or

18th of 61swing month.

1 saves 4den about the 26th or 27th of same and day of arrival for Bombas, and 11th to 20th for China, &c.

1st of the 61swing month.

F. and 2. steamer arrives at Foint 6e 6alls about the 6th or

7th and 22 to 22th of following month.

Leaves Point 6e Galls for Pulo. Penang the same day, if the

seemer has already arrived which whose mail on.

Arrives at Fulo Pecsag about the 12th or 13th and 28th and

28th of 61sw ing north.

Arrives at Singapore about the 15th or 15th and 31st or 1st of

61sw ing north.

Leaves Singapore about the 22t or 28th mod 8th or 16th

Arrives at Hong Kong about the 22t or 28th mod 8th or 16th

folios ing n on th.

Leaves Singapore about 12 hours after arrival.

Arrives at Hong Kong about the 224 or 24th and 8th or 10th of following month,

Leaves next day for Shanghae.

Two mails leave in gland—one on the 8th and 20th of each month—via Marcetiller and arrive at Alexandria about the same time as the Southampton mail.

BY All passinges and better tenended for the NEW YORK

Port of New York, February 8, 1856. CLEARED.

Steamship Fulion, Wotton, Havre - M Livingsion.
Ship Webster, Lawrence, Liverpool-Bouthord, Tueston & Co.
Bark Charm, Stepens, St. Jago, Cuba-- K W Trundie,
Bark Detherion (Br), Eales, St. Johns, NF-Roome & Dio-

Mark Petcerion (sr), baies, in Jouns, NF-Roome & Din-wildie.
Brig Corinces, Johnson, Clenfueges—Thompson & Hunter, Brig Rebects (Br), Kierfam, st John, Nis—D & Dework, Schr Ellen Fryer, Plus, San Junn, Chin-Benner & Device, sehr T Holermbe, Golder, Bayannah—Senatron & Tatunah, webr Kate Prijsbam, Jen'st Savannah—Senatron & Tatunah, webr Kate Prijsbam, Jen'st Savannah—Junkun & Dimon, Schr Sur, rine, Colle, Chi Pfoint-Jaa Hunter a US.

Echr Surerise, Cole, Chip Polni-Jaa Hunter & Co.

APRIVED.

Bark Culloma, Osborn, Mobile, 28 days, with conton, to Wakeman, Dirace & Co. On the 28th, 29th and 28th lan, tat 37, for 10, experience a hurricane from Wo N, and fost the stern coat from the days and fost the stern coat from the days as for this liken.

April of the crew are from thisen.

Bark Roose, Day, awannah, 10 days, with cotion, rise, & to Wm Neison & Sons. Experienced very beavy weather for Hattersa.

Brig J Means for Sedg wick), Herrick, Cardonas, Jun 15, with sugar, no sesses, &c. to T Victor & Duck with years to 2 deans.

Bros. Have been th days to of Hattersa, with neary NW galox split sails, stoye galley, earried away boustays, &c.

Brig Capt Tom (of Warren), Piers w. New Orleans, 18 days, with a man in displayed to show a flurgest.

Bohr Isano W Hughes (of As where, of C. Fields, Fort as Prime, Jan 6, with log wood, to Yong Lightschop & Go wated to H M Hardwell. As the referenced beary we do as given for the last three wheels, been it days and it is a 23, too 15 to 15

The sche E C Sarker from Norfolk for Providence with a corn, come in the Hook last night for a aarhor, and sailed again this morning for her destination.

One ship and one brig unknown SAILED. SAILED.

Ships Empress of the Sets San Francisco; Vision (Sr., Gias gow; Glad It iner, New Orleans; barks W. O. Aiden, Re Ira, Hon; Boyal Arch, Glasgow; sohr Wintermoyeb, Harana, Wind Cur ing the day NNE.

Miscellaneous and Blansters. FIABRORS CLOSED BY ICE—The believing Northern ports are now so effectually closed by ice as to preclude the possibility of any vessel other entering or clearing therefrom:—

of any vessel cither entering or clearing therefrom:

Philacelphia, Baltimore,
Richarded, Alexandria,
Newarz, Abaay,
Harlford, Mew Haren,
Providence, Amboy,
Washington, D.P.,
Portamonia, NH.
Lauren.—This cap, at 12 o'clock. Herare Lawrence & Fonlas
will launch from their pard at Williamsburg, the bark Corlia,
of 660 tons, for Mesare Johnson & Lowden. She is intended for

will anneh frem tear juri at Williamsburg, the bark Cortas, of 600 toos, for Messry Pinors during the severe mouth of James in the South Ame feen trade.

The New Jessay Pinors during the severe mouth of James ry brough fine for twenty two vessels, fourteen of which were boardes out sight of land, and carried out trenty seves The Commissioners examined and admitted facences Beebe as a branch vinot. At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners, on Wednesday, the less of three of our salinat pilots in perfecting their dut, was appropriately noticed and recorded to the minutes from with the make the foliologing extraction. The Board sincerely deplore the necessity of recording, the day, the boss, during the past month, of three of our called and worthy pilots. There white and James folions are washed overhoard firm the pilot heat Sylpt, on the fits of factuary, 1866, in the awful gale which apread such decalations along the coast, and resched to far distant regions and John Roberts, who, in the fulfilment of his duty took charge of a foreign reased with a flag of distress flying; and having never since been heard of, he is doubtless added to the list of dase who have filed satier's graves while honors by performing their arduous duties. This Board, while they sincerely condels with the friends of the deceared, enertial the hope that the bright ex-mole the text ones have left behind them of atrict as textion to duty, of fields; skill and zeal in their vocation, will not be forgough by their former associates, and that the momentas when the glass of life of each may be vue on. the each of all may be a Ke homorable, though their requirem be the whish of the each and the breachts of the occasion, are their requirem be the whish of the latter than the seal of the degrade.

We learn that Mr John Roberts, the pilot mentioned above, has tele traphed to his family from Balifax, NS, that he was driven to the vessel of which he took charge, by advoras wises into Bermuda, from whence he took passage for Halifax, where he arrived safe, and would start immediately for his home.

Cantain John Boberts, of the New Jersey pilot nost Many Taylor No.5, concerning whom his felands have latterly been extremely solicitous, has arrived safe at Halifax. The into-mation was transmitted in a telegraphic despatch toom that pisce to his family in Brooklyn. He had been placed on coard of a Portugues-wish (name not known), bound to this york, so the 5th nil, and not yet baying arrived it was inferred that they exceed was blown of it the NW sales about that time; and of though it was thought abe had coastly; foundered or was lest in some way, yet hops were still salestained by some that he had run her off into warmer lattindes. By the despatch above silinged that there expectations have happilly hear realized. He is stated that the vassel put into Bermanda, and that he had run her off into warmer lattindes. By the despatch above silinged that the expectations have happilly hear realized. He is stated that the vassel put into Bermanda, and that he had run her off into warmer lattindes. By the despatch above silinged that they would be would said himself of the most expeditions mude of conveyance homeward.

One of the Hell Gate pilots reports that on the morning of the 7th inst, when at Norwalk Islands, he observed a large a sheemed in the energy of the safe and a start of the same had or destination was not known. It was supposed she was not leaking, but perhaps short of previsions.

On the night of Thursday ket, the Pow Jersey pilot head which he Hell. Na a wall community of the head, was a compelled by the lost of an above a technical term of a color was lost. She brought to at pilot a liber report of the backer and casas.

The office is at 100 South street.

Their effects at 100 South street.

Am thir Anstis, late of Restor, at Calcutia has been cold to a Part co house, for the China trade, at 63,530 rapers.

Properties Warrantza—About haif uset eight o'clock right o'clock right and the street was discovered on board propeller Warnetts, lying at Commercial wharf. Now Hedford. When first some tree was issuing from the boune over the believ and it made considerable besideway before the arrival of the first dopast ment. The fishings were very soon extinguished after weight was thrown by the engines. The decays to the longer was about the holier is about 500. No insurance. In mombinary was not injured, neither was any of the cargo, that being control from water under the haldbes. Most o' the cargo, however, had been discharged since her arrival from New Yerk. The cabins were unbjured. The file probably originated from the boiler.

BRIG BRATRICK, Wilson, bettee for fit Jano de Guba, experienced a heavy gase on the 5th of January, from E to SW, durny which as lost force opaliant mast.

BRIG Anancoski—Capt Young, of the brig Odd Fellow, at New Orleans 20th ult, reports having passed on the 25th, a large brig of a bout 200 tens burther, painted black, diamaste, and apparently abandoned. The weather was very thick, with a beary sea on at the time, so that Capt Young could not make in been same.

in her name.

Brita Sauver & Roward, that has been ashere on Bandy Hook, was got off yeaterday.

Scini Hero, of castine, arrived at Chevistor on the lists has the bowled the soch Horo, of testine, arrived at Chevistor on the lists has the bowled the soch Hought & Reidy, Cast Courses, from Annie Cares. The Hero selled from Bluckell Monthly of the sock Hought & Reidy, Cast Courses, from Annie Cares. The Hero selled from Bluckell Monthly of the coast of New Jersey, took absent gale from Malk, during which the deck lead of grantle broke adelfit, the water was became very much opened, and the vessel begun to leak so had; that on the next day the cavitate and curval medicate her, and proceeded on board the hery Beautic. Of Harrington, from New York for St Jano de Cuba being at the time absent mostly miles bound of Harrense. Capt Farther and one was mained on bound the Beating mill the 16th of Jan, when they call in with and were taken eff as above a valed. Capt Farther and one was in abandoning the Hero loss nearly everything but what they stood in.

Some ANNA E Cox. Wingset ov. cleared at highlic on the old of Naturcket house, dash ed. By a telegraphic depatch from Savannah, received in this city yesterday, we learn that she arrived at that port of the Oh 124, with loss of salls and short

arrived at that port on the 6th itsel, with ioss of salls and short of provisions.

Sour Emplies for New York', Miner, from Mobile for Provider ce, which arrives at Bristol on Monday had 41 days passage; was three times bewn off the coast, carried away head of mainmant, main beom, Lest mainsail, and austained must damage it calls and rigging.

Sour Marry D doubt. Thomoson, from Havans for Ballimore with a cargo of conperore ausar, tolacco and segars, is ashore near New Iniel Bur, and supposed to be bliged. Steaming Mainre service at Wilmaghon evening of fish inst with a pease of her cargo, and returned at 20 circle next merning with lighter, and setting force. Hope; are entertained if the weather of nitrues moderate, of saving most of the cargo and perhaps her vessel, and a stong force. Hope; are entertained if the weather of mittues moderate, of saving most of the cargo and perhaps her vessel, and a stong force. Hope; are entertained if the weather of mittues moderate, of saving most of the cargo and perhaps a cargo of fish and palange, while working into Cosas Island is your north of Machas river, wontashers on Beery Lesge with Sporkov, the harbor.

Sporkov, &cc.

Schr Vermort, Silvet, from Boston for Wilmington, to loss of masts spars, de-would put into the masters port, date, lat 39 los 71.

Schr Vermont, Ellicht, from Boston for Wilmington, with loss of masts spars, &c-would put into the nearest port, use date, lat 39 hot 71.

Furning Portis.

Brief, Jan 15—In port also abbot Lawrence, Davis, from Nyork via Faincoule, E. arr 11th, dost.

Hangon Grace, Ne. Jan 22 Arr schr Lewis Smith, Jr. Crocker, Alexborts.

Four at Putnen, Jan 6 (back date—In port brigs Wm T Dugan, Rabeock dass; John Bowner, Astitett, wig to disguishing, Mckwer, de; kernisan, Comer, do.

Home Ports.

BOSTON, Fob 7—Arr bark San Jacinty, Weeks, Galvaston via Froylnestown; out it is Manthwer, Devereux, Fensacols via Froylnestown; out is Manthwer, Devereux, Fensacols via Froylnestown; out is Manthwer, Devereux, Fensacols via Froylnestown; out is Manthwer, Devereux, Fensacols via Hard Manthwer, Man

jons; brigs Curro (5p) stroma do; Joo S Gettings, Trenis, Pevans; schra Eiganeth Segur, Wilbur, do; Red Fox, Shea, Tempico.

Feo I. AM—Arr ships Harvey Birch, Nelson, Liverpool: St Peter-lury, Leverett, Havre; Mortiner Livingston, Sampton, do; buck liona (new). Devis, Relfsat, Me. Below, coming up, thips Focahousa, Cotton, from Hain, Me; Middieser, Goska, Grom keston, Clashisa Cotton Pranter, Springer, Havrey, Anna Tri, Golding, Lavarpool; Shanrouk, Danie, do; Milan, Badger, Golding, Lavarpool; Shanrouk, Danie, do; Milan, Badger, Towed to see Jan 19, ships Lancaster, and Carbons, 24th South Carolina, Charlotte Reed, and Columbia; barks J G Jones, and Undie son; 25th April Andreas Catalina, Berdandira, Marcilla; trips Columbia, with provision becker; Larks C & Sims, and Fellus; 27th, barks Catalina, Berdandira, Marcilla; trips Columbia, and Tomassino campa glights.

NOW FORT, Feb 5—Sid schr Rescue, Kilby, Portland, New FORT, Feb 5—Arr brig Acorn, —— St Louinigo Cuy for Nork, with less of aureloggaliant mast, sails soilt, 5c; sohr B F Sparks, Alkire Jacmel for Nork, short of provisions.

Thi, 2 Pr. — In part barks Class Sirewer, American; brigs Stless, John Fieres, Edwin, Acorn; achr B F Sparks. In the investment of the Columbia, Carbon See Guil, Gir Blas Victory, Oppray, This Pills, Peter See Guil, Gir Blas Victory, Oppray, The VIDENCE, Feb 5—The steamships Depray; Rinsey, and Fortel, Arey, Abich lot Sydr's via Sandy Hook year-lay more allowed to the harbon.

Chen down to Ladde brig, aupposed to be the John R Dow, Chen down to the Area of the Caded brig, aupposed to be the John R Dow, Chen down to the Statemen.

FORTLAST, Feb 6-Bolow, a brig. Sid brig Rosselledgdon Roston.

SALEM, Feb 6-Cid bark Ann & Mary, Goldsmith. Africa.
WILMINGTON, NO. Feb 6-Arr sours Wide World, Die 6
bon b York. 5th. Oce M Fenth. Smith. do, Wake, Taylor 6
Dolphia, Lord, do. Cid 5th., schr & R Pharo, Palkenberg.
Yerk (d. br., Deimont Locke, Parks, Havana.